

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

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MOTHER EDDY
ALTERS CREED**Forbids All Christian Scientist Healers and Curists to Treat Contagious or Infectious Diseases.****EDICT IS IMPERATIVE.****Authorities Must Be Notified, Too, and She Explains Her Sudden Change of Position, from Which There is No Retreat Probable.****DISEASES PROSCRIBED.**
Smallpox. Diphtheria.
Yellow Fever. Chickenpox.
Cholera. Mumps.
Scarlet Fever. Typhoid Fever.
Measles. Typhus Fever.

The most radical innovation ever made in Christian Science has been brought about by the recent agitation growing out of the death of the Quimby child at White Plains. "Mother" Eddy, leader of the cult, has forbidden the "healers" to treat infectious or contagious diseases and to report all such cases as come under their attention to the health authorities.

This is a pronounced recession from a principle that Scientists have held that they could raise the dead or cure broken legs, consumption, cancer or any other "claim" or "error" by the simple power of prayer. They have maintained and Mrs. Eddy has maintained that there is no such thing as disease. Now the venerable founder of the cult admits the existence of disease by warning her followers to refrain from meddling with it in contagious or infectious form.

This will restrict the "healers" to the treatment of simple complaints in kindred ways that will take it remains to be seen but their adherence to the doctrine laid down by "Mother" Eddy has always been so firm that it is doubtful if there will be any protest, even though the ruling should reduce the income of the successful "healers."

In an effort to make the number of the Christian Science Sentinel, the official organ of the Scientists, Mrs. Eddy writes as follows:

"Until the public thought becomes better acquainted with Christian Science the Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious or contagious diseases."

"On the subject of reporting contagion I have this to say: I have always believed that Christian Scientists should be law-abiding; and, actuated by this conviction, I authorized the following statement about one year ago:

"Whether that statement over vaccination I recommended that if the law demand an individual to submit to this process, he obey the law, and then appeal to the Gospel, to save him from any bad result. Whatever causes belong to this century, or any epoch, we may safely submit to the providence of God, to common justice, individual rights and governmental usages."

"This statement should be so interpreted as to apply, on the basis of Christian Science, to the reporting of contagion to the proper authorities when the law so requires."

"When Jesus was questioned about obeying the human law, he declared: 'Render unto Caesar things that are Caesar's,' even while you 'render unto God the things that are God's.'"

In the same strain the editor continues:

"Healing through Christian Science has been before the public for some thirty-six years, and notwithstanding that it has been the subject of bitter criticism and merciless attack, it has won its way to public confidence through the healing of every form of disease. The adherents are healthy, happy men and women, and in unnumbered cases they were made healthy and happy through Christian Science after years of suffering, and after medical and surgical treatment had utterly failed. If there were but one such case it would present justification for the existence of the Church of Christ, Scientist, but there are thousands. To demand of Christian Scientists unvarying success in overcoming disease, is to subject them to a test which would utterly and forever condemn the material methods of treatment for which the exponents stand."

"Undoubtedly the list of thirty-five failures within six years, recently compiled by a critic, is not complete, but if there were several times that number the percentage would still be so far below the normal death rate under medical practice as to accentuate the fact that Christian Science is more efficient."

"We have heard no whisper of indicating the physicians and parents of the 1,145 who died of diphtheria in six months in Greater New York."

"Mrs. Eddy is constantly in receipt of thanks and encouraging words from archbishops, doctors of divinity, eminent lawyers and loving children."

"The prosperity of our cause and the health and regeneration of mankind demand that all Christian Scientists shall be awake to every thought that quickens their spiritual perception. They must remember that in science, divine alone governs man (Church Manual), and steadfastly consecrate themselves to the service of God."

ROOSEVELT HUNTS
IN WESTERN GARB**President Enters the Woods Clad in Old Hunting Suit and Armed with Favorite Rifle.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt left the train at Smethport, Miss., this afternoon and rode on horseback to his camp, a distance of about ten miles.

The President has with him the hunting outfit used by him for years in his hunting trips after big game in the neighborhood of his ranch on the Little Missouri in Dakota and in the mountains of Idaho, Montana and Colorado. It includes a fringed buckskin suit, such as is worn by the old wilderness hunter, and his favorite Winchester 40-90.

With this weapon he has killed many of his hunting trophies. In closing with a wounded cat the President thrust the stock into its mouth. It shows the teeth marks of the enraged animal and the place where a small piece was literally bitten away. His cartridge belt has a hunting-knife attached. Most of the bullets are soft-nosed, but a few of them are steel-jacketed for penetrating power in case the President should get a chance for a long shot. While thus prepared for wilderness conditions it is not probable that the President will

don his buckskin suit unless he finds that genuine conditions prevail.

On the journey down here the President has spent a considerable portion of his time reading, one of the books in which he is particularly interested being "The Nomadic Life," by M. Jusseloud, the new French Ambassador, who is to succeed M. Cambon. It is a history of the troubadours and crusaders of the middle ages, and the President is reading it in the original French.

The train was fifteen minutes late in arriving here this morning. For some distance it was run at a speed of more than seventy miles an hour to make up the lost time. The President was anxious to reach the hunting camp early enough to get into the woods this evening, and the schedule of the train was hastened to meet his desire.

The train did not run into the station here, but was switched to the south yards to the tracks of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, and proceeded as soon as the engines were changed.

MOLINEUX AT
TOMBS AGAIN**Goes There This Afternoon, Packs Up His Things and Bids Good-By to the Officials and One of the Prisoners.****THEN VISITS LAWYERS.****Receives an Ovation in a Brooklyn Street-Car—His Father Defends the Character of Mrs. Blanche Molineux and Exposes Falsities.**

Roland R. Molineux went to the Tombs this afternoon. He packed up all the things that he had in his cell. As he left he shook hands with Warden Van De Carr and the keepers. Then he went to the cell of Edward Hackett, a prisoner, held on a forgery charge, to whom he had often talked about his case.

From the Tombs, Molineux went downtown to Mr. Weeks's office.

Will Work with His Father.
The future of Molineux has been decided upon. His father in an interview to-day said that his son was not going on the stage or going into any promoting or boom concern, as had been announced, but would enter into business with him. The general said:

"As soon as Roland takes a rest in the country he will come to work with me. We have agreed on that point. I want him with me. I have been getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning for years and years, and I am getting tired of it. He will do that part of the work. I want a chance to sleep late."

"For the present Roland and his wife will live with us. Later they will go to housekeeping somewhere in Brooklyn for themselves."

"And while speaking of his wife I want to say that she is a much maligned woman. Personally and at great expense I have traced down every rumor concerning her and I have found her to be an honorable and upright young woman, worthy to bear the name of Molineux."

"I look upon her as my own daughter and she is on the same standing in my house as any of my children."

The Story of the Photograph.
When I heard of the photograph in which it was said by the prosecuting officers that certain persons posed I went to a high police official who was in a position to know and I showed him \$1,000 in cash if he would just show me the photograph. I told him that I would put the cash in my hands and he could put the cash in his hands and he could not destroy the picture. He assured me upon his honor that there was no such photograph and that the story had been circulated by the wife of a minister.

"I went to the woman and she admitted to me that she had told the story and confessed that there was no truth in it. The reports concerning my new daughter were outrageous. She is a good woman."

"The story that I spent \$100,000 in defending my son is false. It is false because I spent much more than that. The acquittal of Roland has cost me a very large sum, a great deal more than \$100,000."

"I also want to say that I am not worth \$200,000 and never have been and do not expect to be. I am going right along working as I have always done, but I will let Roland do the part of getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning."

Greeted on a Street-Car.

Roland R. Molineux left his home about 11 o'clock to-day, wearing a Federal hat, which does not become him, and attired in the black suit he wore throughout the trial. He wore no overcoat. On the way down to the car a reporter asked him if he would remain in the city long and he replied:

"I have resolved not to say anything for publication. I cannot discuss my affairs publicly. Any statement which is to be made will come from my father."

On boarding a downtown car, which was crowded, the passengers recognized him, and there was a small demonstration.

A man in front of him turned and said: "I want to shake your hand." And Molineux shook hands with him. During the remainder of the trip he spoke to him, but all eyes were upon him. He went to his father's office and from there he went to his attorneys' offices.

A half hour before Molineux left his home his wife left. She wore a large hat from which a heavy veil fell and screened her face. She wore an elaborate carriage coat trimmed in lace. Accompanied by a maid she entered a carriage which was waiting and was off on her shopping tour.

It has cost the State \$200,000 for the two trials of Molineux.

PRESIDENT CASSATT, OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.HANNA'S HEALTH
ALARMS FRIENDS.**Report to that Effect from Washington Vigorously Denied by the Ohio Senator in an Interview.****NO TRUTH IN IT, HE SAYS.****DEMOCRATS INSPECT THEM.**

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Friends of Senator Hanna have been alarmed over fresh rumors concerning his physical condition. Senator Hanna himself is reported to have recognized the danger and to have arrived at the conclusion that nothing short of an absolute rest can restore him.

Because of this fact the revival of the report that the Senator will shortly retire from politics is not unexpected here.

Rumors of the proposed retirement of Senator Hanna have been circulating before only to be denied, but his health has steadily grown worse of late, and now it is said that he feels that it is in such a condition as to impair his usefulness in public life. Advice from Cleveland quote Senator Hanna as saying to-day:

"There is absolutely no truth in the report. There is not the slightest foundation for the story."

FOUR KILLED AND TWENTY
HURT IN BOILER EXPLOSION.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Four persons are known to have been killed and twenty injured by an explosion of a boiler at the west works of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company's plant this afternoon. The dead are Jacob Bricker, Walter Turner, James Hissner and Jacob Nine.

The boiler explosion came without warning and there was no chance for the workmen to escape.

Physician were called from every quarter of the city, and the Good Samaritan Hospital was hurried into service. The offices of the works were converted into a hospital. Into it the maimed and scalded—some with their eyes burned out and others with their hands blown off—were carried.

Nine puddle furnaces were wrecked, and it is feared that the list of dead will be increased when the ruins are searched.

LATE RESULTS AT LAKESIDE.

Fifth Race—Lord Melbourne 1, Glenrice 2, Oronte 3.
Sixth Race—Mission 1, Ida V. 2, Compass 3.

AT LATONIA.

Fifth Race—John J. Regan 1, Baker Walters 2, John E. 3.
Sixth Race—Konja 1, Roaster 2, Frivol 3.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAISES WAGES.**Army of 59,000 Men Will Be Given a Voluntary Advance of \$4,250,000—This Is the Second Surprise of the Kind for the Employees This Year.****Decision Reached at a Meeting of the Directors in Philadelphia Yesterday but Kept Secret Till Announced by President A. J. Cassatt, Who Intended It as a Surprise.**

(Special to The Evening World.)
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—From point to point over the telegraph lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day was flashed the joyful news that 59,000 employees would receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their salary dating from the first of the present month. The word was sent out from President Cassatt's office, and in a remarkable short space of time every division superintendent had been notified. This increase affects the employees east of Pittsburg and Erie only.

As soon as the superintendents received the news it was transferred to heads of departments, who quickly posted notices acquainting their subordinates of the fact, and general rejoicing followed.

DECISION REACHED YESTERDAY.

The determination to increase salaries all around was arrived at during the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. It was determined, however, that official word should first be sent to the employees this morning before the action should be made public. It therefore followed that the first inkling of the road's generosity came from the men themselves. The official notification states that all employees who receive a salary of \$200 per month or less will be the recipient of 10 per cent. increase to date from Nov. 1.

It is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad has in its employ east of Pittsburg and Erie at the present time 60,000 men, and at least 98 per cent. of these are affected by the increase. Under normal circumstances only 45,000 would be employed, but the tremendous increase in foreign traffic has necessitated the employment of at least 15,000 more.

CAME AS A SURPRISE.

The cost of this increase in wages to the company will be tremendous. Estimating that the average rate of wages paid per month is \$60 per man—and this is a mild estimate—the additional pay-roll charge per month would be \$354,000, or about \$4,250,000 per year.

In the various offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad street station to-day there was a general air of satisfaction. Not an inkling of what the directors had intended to do had leaked out, and even after the action was taken yesterday not a word was said until this morning.

SECOND ADVANCE MADE THIS YEAR.

The increase of salaries announced to-day by the Pennsylvania system, while it does not affect all the 80,000 employees, is the second announced within a year. Last January a raise in wages amounting from 4 to 12 per cent. was granted to every employee of the company, from the humblest flagman to the most resplendent trainman or the portliest official.

The wage increase made a year ago cost the company about \$1,000,000 annually. Evidently the policy paid, for with the tremendous increase in the number of employees that is to result from the construction of the new North River tunnel and the establishment of the New York and Long Island terminals the pay-roll will be increased a sum beyond the total wage expense of many smaller lines.

In addition to the policy of increasing wages the Pennsylvania system inaugurated some time ago a system of pensions for superannuated or disabled employees that is said to be the most liberal in the country. Nearly every railroad of prominence has a Relief Fund, the bulk of which is contributed by the employees, although the companies manage it without compensation and donate sufficient amounts to keep the treasury funds up to a required figure.

BULK OF EXPENSE BORNE BY COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania Fund, while resembling the plan of other railroads in some respects, is more radical in that the bulk of the expense falls upon the company, and that in addition to supplying sick and death benefits it takes care of employees compelled to retire because of long service or disability.

Ten years of labor were spent before the plan was perfected. There were many difficulties to be overcome. Finally it was decided that the scheme decided upon could not be improved, and although there was some protest from aged, but still vigorous, employees it was put into effect.

Employees of the Pennsylvania are now compelled to retire when they reach the age of seventy years. Between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine years they may be retired upon proof of physical disability. The pension plan incorporates the payment of an amount equal to 1 per cent. of the annual wages for each year of service. For instance a man whose average wages while in the employ of the company were \$800 a year and who had worked for thirty years, would receive 30 per cent. of his salary or \$240 annually after retirement and until death. There are now about 1,600 retired employees on the pension rolls, to whom are paid more than \$300,000 a year.

No man is taken on as an employee of the Pennsylvania who is over thirty-five years of age, unless exceptional circumstances should prevail, or unless he had been employed at some previous time and had terminated his connection with the company amicably. A Board of Officers consisting of the Vice-Presidents, the General Manager and Assistant Comptroller of the road manages the pension fund.

FAVORITES WIN
AT BENNING.**Evening World Tips Finish First in Both the Second and Third Races at Washington.****TWO TRACK RECORDS GO.****THE WINNERS.**

FIRST RACE—Tugal Bay 1, White Ghost 2, Forward 3.

SECOND RACE—Gimcrack 1, Dramatist 2, Saccharometer 3.

THIRD RACE—Dublin 1, G. Whittier 2, Ben Howard 3.

FOURTH RACE—Right and True 1, Dark Planet 2, Bright Girl 3.

FIFTH RACE—Ray 1, Great American 2, Rappenecker 3.

SIXTH RACE—The Huguenot 1, Cogswell 2, Oronte 3.

(Special to The Evening World.)
RACE TRACK, BENNING, Md., Nov. 13.—The weather here this afternoon was so warm that the men who were even a top coat were started at curiously. The birds at afternoon was responsible for the largest attendance of the meeting thus far, and speculation picked up quite a bit.

There was nothing particularly interesting about the card, all of the races being overnight affairs, with well-matched fields. The first two races could be won as promising as stakes handiaps. The third race included such good horses as Dublin, Young Henry, G. Whittier, Nevermore, Captain Arnold, Examiner and others. In the sixth race there was also a splendid field.

The track was hard and fast, and is rapidly working into excellent condition. Two track records were smashed here this afternoon. In the lightweight handicap Dublin, with 140 pounds up, ran the mile and forty yards in 1:43 2-5, three-fifths of a second faster than the previous time. In the fourth race Right and True, winning a drive, covered the six furlongs in 1:15 3-5. The previous record was 1:14 flat.

FIRST RACE.
Six and a half furlongs. Betting.
Starters, whs., jocks. St. H. Pl. Str. Place.
Tugal Bay, 100, Mithord 5, 21 25 15
White Ghost, 100, Mithord 5, 21 25 15
Forward, 100, Mithord 5, 21 25 15
W. Overton, 100, O'Connor 2, 7 14 24 25
Pigeon Post, 125, Red Fa. 1, 21 45 15
Dialist, 80, Michaels 4, 2 21 25 15
Charmel, 80, Rice 6, 5 7 100 25
Start poor. Won easily. Time—1:43 2-5.
Pigeon Post beat the gate, but he only had his advantage to the turn, where Tugal Bay went to the front and showed the way to the finish, winning easily by two lengths from White Ghost, who finished strong and beat Forward a head for the place.

Watkins Overton, off very badly, was close up at the end.

SECOND RACE.
Six furlongs. Betting.
Starters, whs., jocks. St. H. Pl. Str. Place.
Gimcrack, 112, Redfern 4, 51 15 9-10 1-3
Dramatist, 112, Loe 1, 1 2 5 15
Saccharometer, 112, Dine 1, 15 24 50 15
Duke of Kent, 112, B. K. 5, 21 45 15
Frank Foster, 100, 4 15 12 15 15
Pittsford 100, 2 21 60 20
Start good. Won easily. Time—1:15 3-5.
The Guide, 112, Cochran 7, 8 25 8
Bart good. Won easily. Time—1:15 3-5.
Mrs. Frank Foster was the first to show, but was outrun by Saccharometer, who showed the way to the stretch, followed by Mithord, Power and Duke of Kent. In the run home Gimcrack and Dramatist closed ground but did not succeed in catching the leader until the last few furlongs, when Gimcrack got up in time to win by a neck.

THIRD RACE.
Six furlongs. Betting.
Starters, whs., jocks. St. H. Pl. Str. Place.
Dublin, 112, Redfern 4, 51 15 9-10 1-3
Dramatist, 112, Loe 1, 1 2 5 15
Saccharometer, 112, Dine 1, 15 24 50 15
Duke of Kent, 112, B. K. 5, 21 45 15
Frank Foster, 100, 4 15 12 15 15
Pittsford 100, 2 21 60 20
Start good. Won easily. Time—1:15 3-5.
The Guide, 112, Cochran 7, 8 25 8
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(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Stock Reports on Pennsylvania.
Special.
Letters may be clipped to special telegrapher at rate of 5¢.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Friday for New York City and vicinity: Partly cloudy to-night; Friday cloudy, followed by light rain and cooler; fresh westerly winds.